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ATMOSPHERIC EFFECTS ON THE TIME-VARYING PHOTOELECTRON FLUX FROM--ETC(U)

JUN 80 J M FORBES, H B GARRETT

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Atmospheric Effects on the Time-Varying Photoelectron Flux From Satellite Surfaces

J. M. FORBES

H. B. GARRETT, Capt, USAF

16 June 1980

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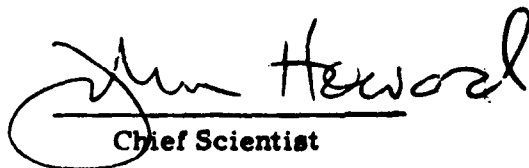
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FOR THE COMMANDER

1

Chief Scientist

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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Satellites in geosynchronous orbit have been found to vary rapidly in potential as they pass into the earth's shadow. The cause of this effect is known to be the loss of the photoelectron flux from the satellite surface. A material-dependent model of this emission process based on detailed models of the attenuation of the sunlight and of the photoelectron emission as a function of wavelength will be presented. The model is found to agree in detail with actual measurements of photoelectron emission from tungsten. The		

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20. Abstract (Continued)

computer code included in the Appendix is readily adaptable to a number of materials and situations where the detailed absorption of sunlight as a function of altitude is required.

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Preface

J. M. Forbes acknowledges support under Air Force Geophysics Laboratory Contract F19628-79-C-0031. Assistance in completing this study was provided by E. G. Mullen. M. Spanos provided typing support. The impetus for the study came from C. Pike.

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Atmospheric Effects on the Time-Varying Photoelectron Flux From Satellite Surfaces

1. INTRODUCTION

Although potentials between a satellite and the ambient medium are normally only a few volts (Whipple¹), potentials as high as -20,000 V during eclipse passage have been observed by geosynchronous satellites (Garrett²). In order to analyze the varying potentials during eclipse entry or exit, a detailed understanding of the variation of the solar-generated photoelectron flux is required. As materials can have radically different photoemission properties as a function of wavelength, it is important that the amount of illumination as a function of wavelength be specified. In this paper, a detailed model of photoemission will be derived based on first principles. The model allows a determination of the photoelectron flux as a function of wavelength. Coupled with a model of the atmospheric density, this allows an estimation of the total photoelectron current as a function of satellite position in the earth's penumbra. This latter result permits an accurate determination of the varying satellite potential, given the ambient particle fluxes (Garrett²).

The basic theory of time-varying photoelectron flux during eclipse passage was presented in Garrett.² Rather than repeat that development, the first section

(Received for publication 10 June 1980)

1. Whipple, E. C. (1965) The Equilibrium Potential of a Body in the Upper Atmosphere, NASA X-615-65-296.
2. Garrett, H. B. (1978) Effects of a Time-Varying Photoelectron Flux on Spacecraft Potential, AFGL-TR-78-0119, AFGL-78-058 993.

of this paper will start with Eq. (10) of that paper, modified to include the effects of wavelength (an empirical model was assumed for atmospheric attenuation in the original study). This equation is then used to estimate the total attenuated solar flux reaching the satellite. In the second section, the assumed cross sections for the atmospheric constituents will be defined, along with the atmospheric model. The next two sections describe the actual computer programs utilized and compare their output for aluminum and tungsten with experimental results from the INJUN 5 satellite. A listing of the computer programs is included in the Appendix.

2. EQUATIONS AND GEOMETRICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The geometric relationships involved in determining the attenuation of solar flux reaching a satellite due to atmospheric absorption and partial obscuration of the solar disk by the earth have been derived by Garrett.² The problem is simplified if the concept of X_m , the minimum ray path altitude, is introduced (see Figure 1). X_m is defined as the minimum distance from the earth that a ray of light attains in going from the center of the sun to the satellite. The problem of finding the percentage of the solar disk that is obscured reduces to that of finding the atmospheric attenuation as a function of X_m rather than of time or position in orbit, which vary greatly for a given satellite.

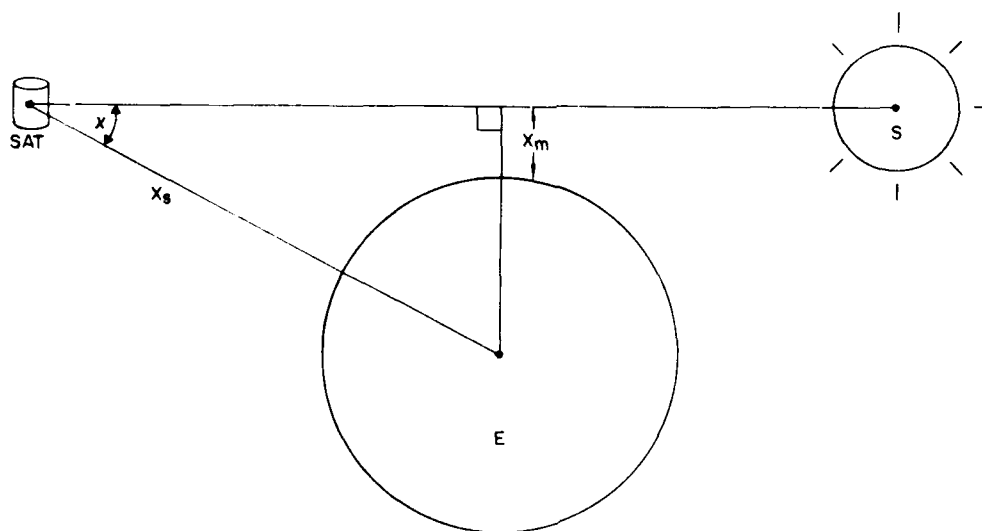


Figure 1. Illustration of the Meaning of χ , the Angle Between the Sun (S) and the Earth's (E) Center, X_s , the Distance from the Satellite (SAT) to the Center of the Earth, and X_m , the Minimum Ray Path Altitude

Referring to Figure 2, and extending Garrett's equations to take into account the dependence on wavelength (λ_m), it can be shown that the value of total flux, F_T , as a function of X_m , is given by:

$$F_T(X_m) = \int_0^{\alpha_{rO}} d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} [F(\lambda, X(\theta, \phi)) P(\lambda) \sin \theta] d\lambda \quad (1)$$

where

$X(\theta, \phi) = X_S(\chi') - R_e$ (see Figure 2) = minimum distance of ray to arbitrary point on sun above the earth's surface

$\chi' = \cos^{-1} (\cos(\theta) \cos(\chi) + \sin(\theta) \sin(\chi) \cos(\phi))$

$F(\lambda, X)$ = solar flux as a function of λ and X

α_{rO} = angular radius of sun (function of day of year)

P = photoemission yield for metal surface

λ = wavelength

θ, ϕ = see Figure 2

X_S = distance from satellite to center of earth.

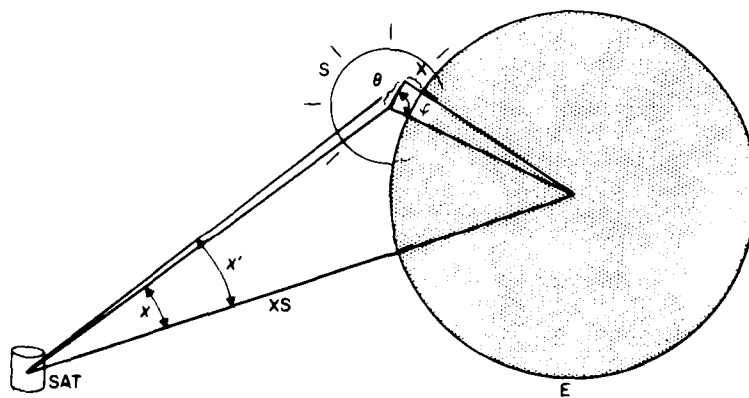


Figure 2. Geometric Representation of the Obscuration of the Solar Disk Upon Eclipse Entry. The variables are defined in the text

The unattenuated photoelectron flux is given by

$$F_T(\infty) = 2\pi(1 - \cos \alpha_{rO}) \int_0^{\infty} F(\lambda)P(\lambda) d\lambda \quad (2)$$

in electrons-cm⁻²-sec⁻¹ for F_{∞} in photons-cm⁻²-sec⁻¹, or upon dividing by 6.25×10^{18} electron charges/amp-sec, $F_T(\infty)$ is in amp-cm⁻². A useful quantity for comparison with observations is the percentage of photoelectron flux, given by

$$P(X_m) = \frac{F_T(X_m)}{F_T(\infty)} \quad (3)$$

The solar flux at λ is obtained by multiplying the unattenuated flux ($F(\lambda)$) by the transmission coefficient ($T(\lambda)$):

$$F(\lambda) = F_{\infty}(\lambda)T(\lambda) \quad (4)$$

where

$$T(\lambda) = \exp \left[- \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sigma_j(\lambda) N_j \right] \quad (5)$$

$$N_j = \int_{-a}^{+a} n_j(\xi) d\xi \quad (6)$$

n_j = number density of j^{th} species

σ_j = absorption cross section of j^{th} species at wavelength λ (H_2O , O , O_2 , O_3 , NO , and N_2 were considered)

and ξ is the ray path from the sun to the satellite normal to X_m (see Figure 3).

Thus, $\xi = (R_e + Z) \sin \theta$, and it is assumed that zero absorption occurs for

$Z > 400$ km.

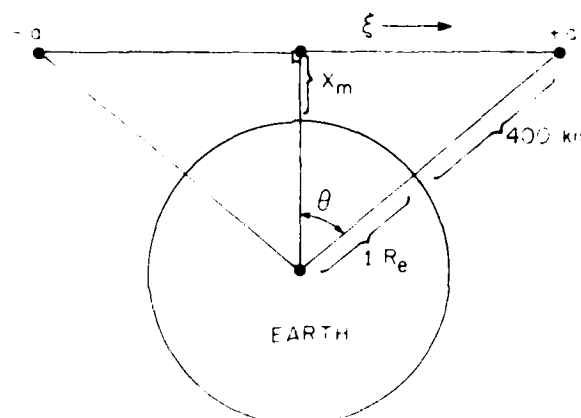


Figure 3. Geometry for Calculation of Column Densities of Absorbing Species

3. INPUT DATA

The unattenuated solar fluxes and O, O₂, O₃, and N₂ cross sections adopted in this study have been obtained from compilations of various experimental data representative of average solar conditions by Strobel³ for 1260-7500 Å, Richmond⁴ for 2-1027 Å, and Keneshea and Huffman⁵ for between 1027 and 1260 Å. The NO and H₂O cross sections are from Banks and Kockarts.⁶ The solar flux values are shown in Figure 4, and the absorption cross sections are tabulated in the Appendix.

For solar radiation absorption by the O₂ Schumann-Runge bands (1750-2050 Å), we adopt the parameterization used by Strobel³ for the transmission in each band i, Tr_i:

$$Tr_i = \exp \left\{ - \left(\gamma_i I_{O_2} + \delta_i I_{O_2}^{1/2} \right) \right\} \quad (7)$$

3. Strobel, D.F. (1976) Parameterization of the Atmospheric Heating Rate from 15 to 120 km Due to O₂ and O₃ Absorption of Solar Radiation, NRL Memorandum Report 3398.
4. Richmond, A.D. (1972) Numerical Model of the Equatorial Electrojet, AFCRL-72-0668, AD 758 196.
5. Keneshea, T.J. and Huffman, R.E. (1972) Solar Photoionization Rate Constants and Ultraviolet Intensities, AFCRL-72-0667, AD 756 480.
6. Banks, P.M. and Kockarts, G. (1973) Aeronomy, Part B, Academic Press, N.Y.

and the cross section of O_2 in each band:

$$\sigma_i = \alpha_i + \beta_i I_{O_2}^{1/2} \quad (8)$$

where I_{O_2} = column density of O_2 along the ray path, and γ_i , δ_i , α_i , and β_i are constants tabulated in subroutine ABSORB (see Appendix).

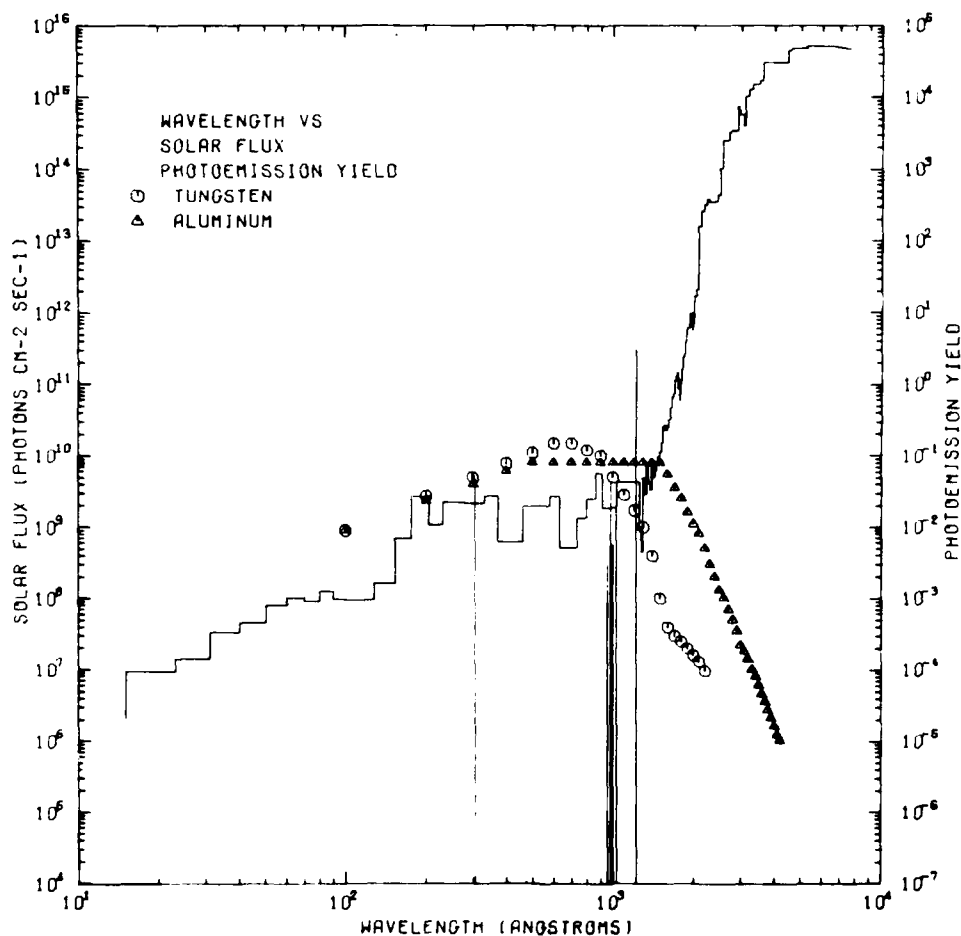


Figure 4. Solar Fluxes Corresponding to $F_{10.7} = 150$, and Photoemission Yield of Aluminum and Tungsten, as a Function of Wavelength

Following Richmond,⁴ the solar cycle variability of the fluxes has been parameterized in terms of the 10.7 cm radio flux as follows:

$$F_n = F_n^0 (F'_{10.7} / F_{10.7,n}^0)^{P_n} \quad (9)$$

where

$$F'_{10.7} = F_{10.7} - 0.0573(F_{10.7} - 143.) - 0.001273(F_{10.7} - 143.)^2$$

F_n = flux for the n^{th} band or line

F_n^0 = flux at the solar activity level represented by $F_{10.7,n}^0$

P_n = a power derived from experimental data

The photoemission yields for aluminum and dirty tungsten, also shown in Figure 4, are representative of experimental and theoretical data presented by Whipple.¹ The long wavelength cutoff for dirty tungsten, which is dependent on the state of the metal surface, and which, according to Whipple,¹ varies between 1900 Å and 2600 Å, is taken here to be 2300 Å to best fit INJUN 5 observations (see Figure 7), as was empirically done by Garrett.²

The number densities of O, O₂, O₃, and N₂ below 100 km are from Strobel,³ modified slightly within the 85 to 100 km height range to merge smoothly with the U.S. Standard Atmosphere (1976)⁷ above 100 km. The NO profile is an average one, based on data in Swider.⁸

Note that considerations of wavelengths less than 700 Å and greater than 4500 Å, as well as absorption by N₂, NO, and H₂O, are not really germane to the computation of satellite photoelectron fluxes, but have nevertheless been included as options in the computer code for possible use in other environmental problems such as photoionization, atmospheric heating, and absorption by rocket effluents.

4. FORTRAN PROGRAM

The Appendix contains a listing of the FORTRAN program TEST1, sample input data, and sample output. TEST1 is a main program written for the purpose of illustrating the use of the working subroutines ABSORB and INTEG. Subroutine ABSORB computes an array of wavelength-dependent percent atmospheric

7. U.S. Standard Atmosphere (1976), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

8. Swider, W. (1972) E-region model parameters, J. Atmos. Terr. Phys. 34:1615-1626.

transmission coefficients $T(\lambda)$ for a given minimum ray path altitude (X_m). This involves interpolating the number densities of various absorbing species at altitudes along the ray path, finding the integrated densities of the species along the ray path (Eq. (6)), and multiplying by the wavelength-dependent absorption cross sections to compute the transmission coefficient (Eq. (5)). In conjunction with Subroutines FUNC and ANGIN, Subroutine INTEG performs the integration in Eq. (1). Given a wavelength in angstroms, Subroutine PYIELD gives the photoemission yields of aluminum and dirty tungsten by interpolating in tables.

Program TESTL illustrates the use of these subroutines to compute photoelectron fluxes for the INJUN 5 satellite. First, the wavelengths, solar flux values ($\text{ergs-cm}^{-2}\text{-sec}^{-1}$), the absorption cross sections (cm^2), and number densities (cm^{-3}) are read in from a data file (see Appendix for sample data files). An option is included to replace NO with H_2O as the fifth absorbing constituent. (This option has been utilized to examine the possible effects of water discharges from repeated launches of Heavy Lift Launch Vehicles (HLLV's) connected with proposed future Satellite Power System (SPS) activities.) The fluxes are then adjusted to the appropriate solar activity level, using Eq. (9), and converted from $\text{ergs-cm}^{-2}\text{-sec}^{-1}$ to $\text{photons-cm}^{-2}\text{-sec}^{-1}$. The unattenuated photoelectron current is computed and printed out in amp-cm^{-2} . Finally, by calling ABSORB and INTEG, $P(X_m)$, the percentage of photoelectron flux as a function of X_m , is computed and printed out. Also printed are the transmission coefficients as a function of X_m and wavelength, and the quantity

$$\text{PCURI} = \frac{\int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda} F_{\infty}(\lambda) P(\lambda) d\lambda}{\int_{\lambda_1}^{\infty} F_{\infty}(\lambda) P(\lambda) d\lambda} \quad (10)$$

which illustrates the relative contributions of various wavelengths to the photoelectron flux. See Appendix for a sample computer printout.

5. SAMPLE RESULTS

Some insight into the process of photoemission from a satellite surface can be obtained by examining results from the present model as a function of surface material, wavelength, and atmospheric absorbing species. In Figure 5, the percent of unattenuated photoelectron current, given by Eq. (10), is plotted as a

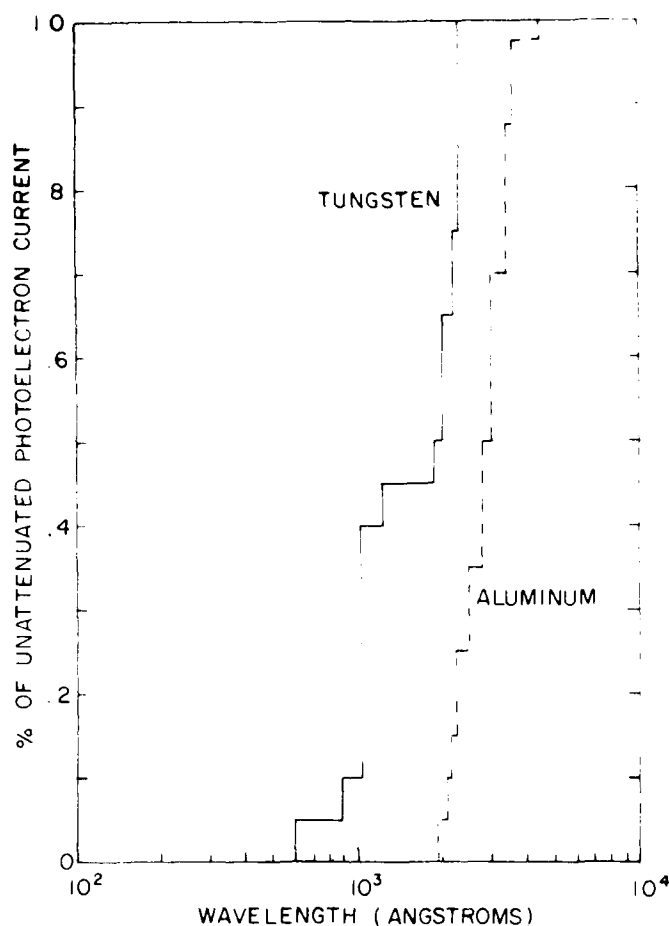


Figure 5. Percent of Unattenuated Photoelectron Current for Tungsten and Aluminum, Assuming Absorption by O, O₂, O₃, and N₂, and an F_{10.7} Value of 150

function of wavelength for tungsten and aluminum, assuming $F_{10.7} = 150$. Here we see that 50 percent of the unattenuated photoelectron current is due to wavelengths less than 2000 Å for tungsten and 3000 Å for aluminum, and that 90 percent of the current can be attributed to wavelengths less than 2300 Å and 3600 Å, respectively, for tungsten and aluminum. The total unattenuated photoelectron currents corresponding to aluminum and tungsten are 0.293×10^{-6} amp-cm⁻² and 0.167×10^{-8} amp-cm⁻², respectively, at solar minimum ($F_{10.7} = 50$), and 0.305×10^{-6} and 0.228×10^{-8} amp-cm⁻² at solar maximum ($F_{10.7} = 250$). Thus, we see that photoemission from a tungsten surface, due to its greater dependence on shorter

wavelengths, is more variable with solar activity. Since most of the atmospheric absorption occurs below 150 km altitude, the solar cycle variation of thermospheric composition has been omitted in the present study.

The above differences in the wavelength dependence of photoemission rates for different materials suggest differences would exist with regard to the relative importance of absorbing species. For instance, from Input Table I in the Appendix we see that O , O_2 , and O_3 are strong absorbers in the EUV, UV, and visible, respectively. Further, from the height dependences of these constituents, we would expect that EUV, UV, and visible radiations are absorbed at progressively lower heights in the atmosphere. These points are illustrated in Figure 6, where it is demonstrated that O_3 absorption of near-visible radiation can be neglected for tungsten photoemission in the case of EUV and aluminum. Note also that the 50 percent and 90 percent levels of unattenuated photoelectron current are attained above 55 km and 85 km, respectively, for aluminum, but above 95 km and 225 km, respectively, for tungsten.

In Figure 7, the percentage of photoelectron current measured by the INJUN 5 satellite shows good agreement with computations from the present model, assuming a tungsten surface and $F_{10.7} = 150$. The only adjustment made to optimize this fit was to choose a long wavelength cutoff of 2300 Å for the photoemission yield

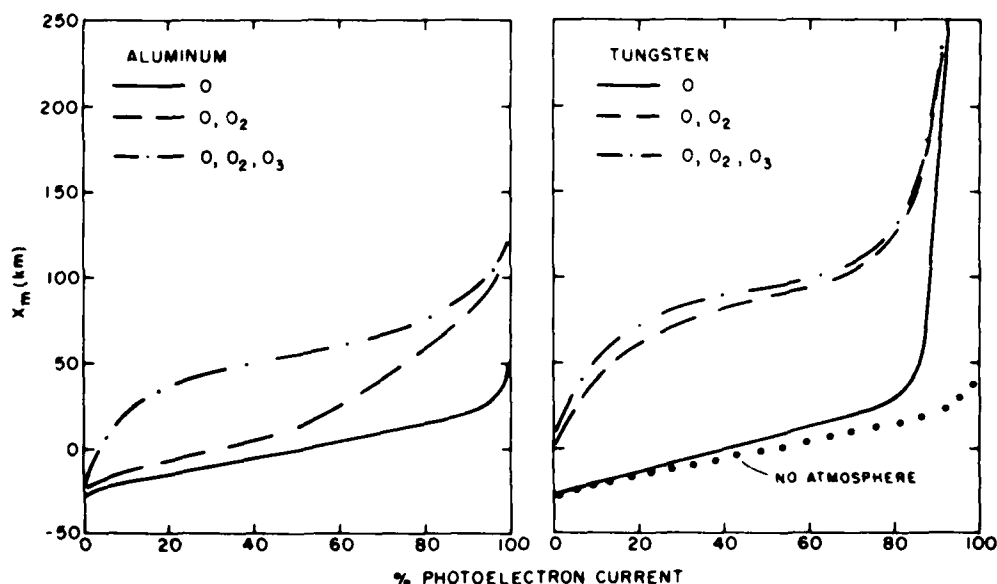


Figure 6. Percent of Photoelectron Current vs X_m for Aluminum and Tungsten for Different Combinations of Absorbing Species and an $F_{10.7}$ Value of 150

curve. According to an assessment of various experimental and theoretical data by Whipple,¹ this long wavelength cutoff, which is dependent on the state of the metal surface, varies between 1900 Å and 2690 Å for dirty tungsten.

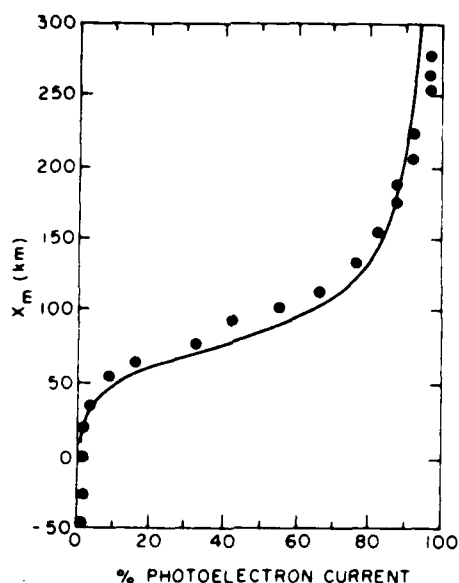


Figure 7. Theoretical Calculation of Percent of Photoelectron Current vs X_m for Tungsten and an F10.7 Value of 150 Compared to INJUN 5 Observations

6. CONCLUSION

The model of atmospheric attenuation presented in this report, when coupled with models of the photoelectron emission characteristics of satellite material, provides an important step forward in our ability to study spacecraft charging. A number of increasingly more sophisticated models of the satellite charging process have been developed in the last year. One of those codes, the so-called NASCAP (NASA Spacecraft Charging Analyzer Program) model, is capable of modeling the complex surfaces and materials found on a typical satellite. Coupled with the knowledge of the solar flux as a function of satellite position, modeling of the penumbral passage of a satellite such as the AF/NASA P78-2 is possible—the simple model of Garrett² has already been used for this purpose. As the P78-2 instrumentation provides measurements of the potentials on several different types of

materials on the satellite, the model introduced here should prove extremely useful in allowing NASCAP to predict surface potentials during eclipse passage. It is to this end that the report has been prepared.

References

1. Whipple, E. C. (1965) The Equilibrium Potential of a Body in the Upper Atmosphere, NASA X-615-65-296.
2. Garrett, H. B. (1978) Effects of a Time-Varying Photoelectron Flux on Spacecraft Potential, AFGL-TR-78-0119, AD A058 993.
3. Strobel, D. F. (1976) Parameterization of the Atmospheric Heating Rate from 15 to 120 km Due to O₂ and O₃ Absorption of Solar Radiation, NRL Memorandum Report 3398.
4. Richmond, A. D. (1972) Numerical Model of the Equatorial Electrojet, AFCRL-72-0668, AD 758 196.
5. Keneshea, T. J. and Huffman, R. E. (1972) Solar Photoionization Rate Constants and Ultraviolet Intensities, AFCRL-72-0667, AD 756 480.
6. Banks, P. M. and Kockarts, G. (1973) Aeronomy, Part B, Academic Press, N. Y.
7. U. S. Standard Atmosphere (1976), U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
8. Swider, W. (1972) E-region model parameters, J. Atmos. Terr. Phys. 34:1615-1626.

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Appendix

Computer Program, Sample Input, and Sample Output

Main Program TESTL

```

PROGRAM TESTL(INPUT,OUTPUT)
COMMON/INFO1/71(150),72(150),F1(150),AMP(5,150),ILMAX,ILMIN,IN
COMMON/INFO2/7A(5,81),7MAX,07,7N(4),I7MAX
DIMENSION I(150),P(10,150),NAPRAY(4),XY(4)
DIMENSION J1(150),J2(150)
DIMENSION BASE(14),POWER(150)
DATA RS,XS,PE/.0043,1.0,1.0/
DATA F107/150./
DATA (BASE(I),I=1,136)/116*143.,5*177.,7*143.,8*150./
DATA (POWER(I),I=1,136)/54*1.45*25.8*5.4*8.1*1.
1 3*1.2,1.8*1.2,1*1.7,2*2.3,2*2.6,3.0,3.5,5.0,6.7/
DATA 7MAX,07/400.,5./
DATA ILLA,LFIRST,LLAST,LLMAX/7A,1,136,136/
DATA IN/5/
DATA INO,INH20,PPMV/(1,3./
NAPRAY(4)=1
CALL SYSTEMC(115,NAPRAY)

C
C      READ IN WAVELENGTH,SOLAR FLUX,ABSORPTION COEFF,AND
C      NUMBER DENSITIES OF ATMOSPHERIC CONSTITUENTS
C
200 FORMAT(11,I4,1X,I4,1X,I7E,2,5(1EP,1))
DO 101 I=1,ILMAX
101 READ 200,I1(I),I2(I),F1(I),(AMP(J,I),J=1,IN)
I7MAX=(7MAX/07*1.0001)
300 FORMAT(1X,F4.0,5X,5(1PE3,2))
DO 102 J=1,I7MAX
102 READ 300,7N(I),(7N(I,J),I=1,IN)
6001 FORMAT(///)
PRINT 6000
PRINT 6001
DO 2010 I=1,45
2010 PRINT 200,I1(I),I2(I),F1(I),(AMP(J,I),J=1,IN)
PRINT 6000
PRINT 6001
DO 2011 I=46,90
2011 PRINT 200,I1(I),I2(I),F1(I),(AMP(J,I),J=1,IN)
PRINT 6000
PRINT 6001
DO 2012 I=91,136
2012 PRINT 200,I1(I),I2(I),F1(I),(AMP(J,I),J=1,IN)
PRINT 6000
PRINT 6001
DO 3010 I=1,40
3010 PRINT 300,7N(I),(7N(I,J),J=1,IN)
PRINT 6000
PRINT 6001
DO 3011 I=41,I7MAX
3011 PRINT 300,7N(I),(7N(I,J),J=1,IN)
PRINT 6000

C
C      IF INO=1 AND INH20=0, NO IS GIVEN SPECIF
C      IF INO=0 AND INH20=1, H2O IS GIVEN SPECIF
C      IF INH20=1 DEFINE WATER CONC AND ABSORP COEFF HERE
IF(INH20,LT,1) GO TO 104
AMP(5,ILLA)=1.4E-17
PE=PEPMV*1.0E-16
DO 103 J=1,I7MAX
7=(J-1)*5
IF(7,LT,110) 7N(5,J)=PPV*(7N(1,J)*7N(2,J)+7N(4,J))
IF(7,GE,110) 7N(5,J)=PPV*(7N(1,23)+7N(12,23)+7N(4,23))
1 * (7N(1,J)+7N(11,23))
103 CONTINUE
104 CONTINUE

C
C      ADJUST FLUX TO SOLAR ACTIVITY LEVEL,
C      CONVERT FLUX FROM FR/CM2/SEC TO PHOTON/CM2/SEC,
C      AND COMPUTE UNATTENUATED PHOTOELECTRON FLUX (PCUR1).
C
ILMIN=LFIRST
ILMAX=LLAST
XX=F107-103.
F107=F107-XX*1.0537+.001273*XX
PCUR1=C.0

```


Main Program TESTL (Cont.)

```

      DO 3 I=ILMIN,ILMAX
      Z1(I)=I1(I)
      Z2(I)=I2(I)
      XL=Z2(I)*(Z1(I)-Z2(I))/2.
      CALL PYIELD(XL,XYA,PYT)
      F1(I)=F1(I)*0.107/BASE(I)**POWER(I)
      F2(I)=F1(I)*XL*.5E+09
      P1(I),I=PCUR1=PCUR1+F1(I)*PYT
      PCUR1=PCUR1/6.25E+18
4000  FORMAT(1X1)
      PRINT 6000
5000  FORMAT(1X,24HPCUR1 = INTEGRAL OF F1*PY = ,F10.3,2X,7HAMP/CM2)
      PRINT 5000, PCUR1
      PCUR1=PCUR1*6.25E+18
C
C      COMPUTE PKM, PERCENTAGE OF PHOTOELECTRON FLUX
C      AS A FUNCTION OF XM
C
      DO 2 IXM=1,9
      XM=FLOAT(IXM-1)*50.
      ARCC=((IXM/6370.1)+1.1)/XS
      PC=ASIN(ARCC)
      PC IS THE ANGULAR DISTANCE IN RADIANS BETWEEN
      CENTER OF EARTH AND SUN-SATELLITE LINE
      CALL ABSORB(XM,T)
      CALL INTEG(PC,FE,PC,XS,AILL)
      PKM(IXM)=AILL/PCUR1
4000  FORMAT(1X,3HXM=,F5.0,1X,4HPKM=,F10.3)
      PRINT 4000, XM, PKM(IXM)
      DO 1 I=ILMIN,ILMAX
      P1(IXM,I)=F1(I)
1 CONTINUE
      DO 4 I=ILMIN,ILMAX
      P2(I)=P1(IXM,I)/PCUR1
4
      PRINT 6000
2001  FORMAT(3X,30H***** ATMOSPHERIC,1X,
1 JHTRANSMISSI(ON *****))
      PRINT 2001
2000  FORMAT(12H WAVELENGTH ,7X,4HFLUX,4X,5HXM=0.0,2X,
1 5HXM=50.,1X,7HXM=100.,1X,7HXM=150.,1X,7HXM=200.,
2 1X,7HXM=250.,1X,7HXM=300.,1X,7HXM=350.,1X,7HXM=400.,
3 4X,5HPCUR1)
      PRINT 2000
3000  FORMAT(1X,I4,1H-,I4,4X,5I1.3,4X,9F8.5,2X,F8.5)
      PRINT 3000, (I1(I),I2(I),F1(I),(P(I),I), J=1,10), I=1,45)
      PRINT 6000
      PRINT 2001
      PRINT 2000
      PRINT 3000, (I1(I),I2(I),F1(I),(P(I),I), J=1,10), I=46,90)
      PRINT 6000
      PRINT 2001
      PRINT 2000
      PRINT 3000, (I1(I),I2(I),F1(I),(P(I),I), J=1,10), I=91,136)
      PRINT 6000
2002  FORMAT(12H WAVELENGTH ,3X,4HFLUX,12X,16H***0.02,03,N2,N0,1X,
1 24HABSORPTION COEFFICIENTS***)
      PRINT 2002
2001  FORMAT(1X,I4,1H-,I4,4X,5I1.3,4X,5F10.3)
      PRINT 2001, (I1(I),I2(I),F1(I),(AMP(I),I), J=1,IN), I=1,45)
      PRINT 6000
      PRINT 2002
      PRINT 2001, (I1(I),I2(I),F1(I),(AMP(I),I), J=1,IN), I=46,90)
      PRINT 6000
      PRINT 2002
      PRINT 2001, (I1(I),I2(I),F1(I),(AMP(I),I), J=1,IN), I=91,136)
      PRINT 6000
      PRINT 3000, (7H(I),7H(J),I), J=1,IN), I=1,I7MAX)
C
      STOP
      END

```

Subroutine ABSORB

```

SUBROUTINE ABSORB(XM,I)
C THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES AN ARRAY OF PERCENT ATMOSPHERIC
C TRANSMISSION COEFFS (T) CORRESPONDING TO AN ARRAY OF
C WAVELENGTH RANGES (Z1-Z2) FOR A GIVEN MINIMUM RAY PATH
C ALTITUDE (XM), LENGTH OF ARRAYS = ILMAX-ILMIN.
C
C DIMENSION GAM(19),DELT(14),SUMN(5),T(150),YN(31),TN(5)
C DIMENSION S1(4),S2(4)
C COMMON/INF01/Z1(150),Z2(15),I,F(115),APP(5,15),ILMAX,ILMIN,I0
C COMMON/INF02/ZN(5),R1(1),ZMAX,17,ZH(8),I7MAX
C DATA RI/6.378./
C
C TABLES OF COEFFS FOR SCHIMMANN-RUNGE ABSORPTION BY O2
C DATA (GAM(I),I=1,19)/1.1363E-23,1.6692E-23,1.533E-23,
1 1.2899E-23,1.2204E-23,1.4514E-23,1.8959E-23,1.5313E-23,
2 4.3215E-23,7.7757E-23,1.034E-22,2.1377E-22,4.6929E-22,
3 1.1047E-21,2.1219E-21,3.5317E-21,4.746E-21,2.1935E-21,
4 5.2699E-20/
C DATA (DELT(I),I=1,14)/6.5880E-14,9.5723E-14,3.6529E-13,
1 1.7076E-12,2.6939E-12,5.493E-12,6.396E-12,1.2232E-11,
2 1.9898E-11,3.1147E-11,3.8579E-11,5.054E-11,9.6615E-11,
3 6.7443E-11,6.1449E-11,1.0362E-10,1.8609E-10,2.4514E-11,
4 3.1771E-10/
C
DO 3 I=ILMIN,ILMAX
3 T(I)=1.0
IF(XM.GE.ZMAX) GO TO 111
A=SQRT((ZMAX+1.0E-10*RI)**2-(XM*RI)**2)
OP=A/50.
DO 2 I=1,IN
2 SUMN(I)=0.0
C INTERPOLATION OF CONSTITUENTS AT DETERMINED ALTITUDES.
DO 1 I=1,50
P=P/2.+(I-1)*OP
Z=SQRT((XM*PE)**2+P**2)-PE
DO 1 N=1,IN
DO 4 J=1,I7MAX
4 YN(J)=ZN(N,J)
CALL ATSH(7,ZH,XN,I7MAX,1,S1,S2,Y)
CALL ALI(7,S1,S2,XN7,3,1,(F+2,IER)
IF(N.EQ.3.AND.7.GT.10.) YN7=0.0
C SUMMATION AND INTEGRATION OF NUMBER DENSITY WITH
C ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT.
1 SUMN(N)=SUMN(N)+XN7
FACTI=2.*OP*1.E+06
DO 5 N=1,IN
5 TN(N)=SUMN(N)*FACTI
IN=0
DO 6 I=ILMIN,ILMAX
SUMT=0.0
DO 4 J=1,IN
ILT=J-2
IF(ILT) 113,112,111
112 IF(I.GE.50.AND.I.LE.72) GO TO 111
113 FARS=APP(J,I)*TN(J)
GO TO 4
111 IR=IR+1
FARS=GAM(IR)*TA(2)*DELT(15)*SQRT(TN(2))
4 SUMT=SUMT+FARS
102 IF(SUMT.GT.10.) SUMT=10.
T(I)=EXP(-SUMT)
6 CONTINUE
111 RETURN
END

```

Subroutine PYIELD

```

SUBROUTINE PYIELD(XA,PA,PTY)
DIMENSION PT(46),PA(46),A(46)

C
C      TABLE OF PHOTOEMISSION YIELDS - DIRTY TUNGSTEN
C
DATA (PT(I),I=1,46)/.25E-03,.35E-02,.27E-01,.55E-01,
1 .78E-01,.11E+00,.15E+00,.15E+00,.12E+00,.13E+00,
2 .58E-01,.28E-01,.17E-01,.13E-01,.40E-02,.10E-02,
3 .48E-03,.39E-03,.25E-03,.23E-03,.16E-03,.13E-03,
4 .95E-04,23*(0.7)/

C
C      TABLE OF PHOTOEMISSION YIELDS - ALUMINUM
C
DATA (PA(I),I=1,46)/46*(1.0)/

C
C      WAVELENGTH TABLE IN ANGSTROMS
C
IF(XA.GE.4500.) PT=PTY*0.0
IF(XA.GE.4500.) GO TO 100
DO 1 I=1,46
1 A(I)=(I-1)*10.

C
C      INTERPOLATE LINEARLY
C
IA=XA/100.+1.01
FACI=(XA-A(IA))/100.
PA=(PA(IA+1)-PA(IA))*FACI+PA(IA)
PTY=(PT(IA+1)-PT(IA))*FACI+PT(IA)
100 RETURN
END

```

Subroutine INTEG

```

SUBROUTINE INTEG(PC,PE,PS,XS,AILL)
C
C      IN CONJUNCTION WITH SUBROUTINES FUNC AND ANGIN,
C      THIS SUBROUTINE INTEGRATES OVER THE UNOBSERVED PORTION
C      OF THE SOLAR DISK.
C
DIMENSION RAD(21),Z(11)
OR=PS/10.
DO 1 I=1,11
1 R=10*(I-1)
CALL ANGIN(R,PC,PE,XS,THE)
1 RAD(I)=THE
CALL QSF(OR,RAD,Z,11)
AILL=Z(11)
RSA=6.28318*(1.-COS(PS))
AILL=AILL/RSA
RETURN
END

```

Subroutine FUNC

```

SUBROUTINE FUNC(R,RC,RE,THT,F,XS)
COMMON/INF01/71(150),Z2(150),F1(150),APP(5,150),ILMAX,ILMIN,IN
DIMENSION T(150)
AA=ACOS(COS(R)*COS(RC)+SIN(R)*SIN(RC)*COS(THT))
XM=(XS*SIN(AA)-RE)*6378.
FF=0.0
IF(XM.LT.0.0) GO TO 2
CALL ABSORB(XM,T)
DO 1 I=ILMIN,ILMAX
XLH=Z2(I)* (Z1(I)-Z2(I))/2.
CALL PYIELD(XLH,PYA,PYT)
1 FF=T(I)*F1(I)*PYT+FF
2 F=FF*SIN(R)
RETURN
END

```

Subroutine ANGIN

```

SUBROUTINE ANGIN(R,RC,FF,XS,THT)
DIMENSION TH(21),Z(21)
OTH=6.28318/10.
DO 1 I=1,11
THT=OTH*(I-1)
CALL FUNC(R,RC,RE,THT,F,XS)
1 TH(I)=F
CALL QSF(OTH,TH,Z,11)
THE=Z(11)
RETURN
END

```

Input Table 1. Solar Flux and σ as Functions of Wavelength

$\lambda_1 - \lambda_2$	$F_{\infty}(\lambda)$	O_1	σ	O_2	O_3	N_2	NO
7550 7450	1.275+04	0.	0.	3.5E-22	0.	0.	0.
7450 7350	1.195+04	0.	0.	3.8E-22	0.	0.	0.
7350 7250	1.165+04	0.	0.	4.2E-22	0.	0.	0.
7250 7150	1.125+04	0.	0.	5.0E-22	0.	0.	0.
7150 7050	1.075+04	0.	0.	6.5E-22	0.	0.	0.
7050 6950	1.015+04	0.	0.	8.2E-22	0.	0.	0.
6950 6850	1.045+04	0.	0.	1.0E-21	0.	0.	0.
6850 6750	1.055+04	0.	0.	1.1E-21	0.	0.	0.
6750 6650	1.055+04	0.	0.	1.2E-21	0.	0.	0.
6650 6550	1.045+04	0.	0.	1.3E-21	0.	0.	0.
6550 6450	1.025+04	0.	0.	1.4E-21	0.	0.	0.
6450 6350	1.005+04	0.	0.	1.5E-21	0.	0.	0.
6350 6250	1.055+04	0.	0.	1.6E-21	0.	0.	0.
6250 6150	1.085+04	0.	0.	1.9E-21	0.	0.	0.
6150 6050	1.125+04	0.	0.	4.5E-21	0.	0.	0.
6050 5950	1.255+04	0.	0.	4.6E-21	0.	0.	0.
5950 5850	1.285+04	0.	0.	4.0E-21	0.	0.	0.
5850 5750	1.425+04	0.	0.	4.2E-21	0.	0.	0.
5750 5650	1.485+04	0.	0.	4.3E-21	0.	0.	0.
5650 5550	1.495+04	0.	0.	3.5E-21	0.	0.	0.
5550 5450	1.455+04	0.	0.	3.1E-21	0.	0.	0.
5450 5350	1.435+04	0.	0.	2.7E-21	0.	0.	0.
5350 5250	1.395+04	0.	0.	2.4E-21	0.	0.	0.
5250 5150	1.355+04	0.	0.	1.7E-21	0.	0.	0.
5150 5050	1.375+04	0.	0.	1.5E-21	0.	0.	0.
5050 4950	1.335+04	0.	0.	2.0E-22	0.	0.	0.
4950 4850	1.325+04	0.	0.	6.7E-22	0.	0.	0.
4850 4750	1.345+04	0.	0.	6.7E-22	0.	0.	0.
4750 4650	1.335+04	0.	0.	2.7E-22	0.	0.	0.
4650 4550	2.005+04	0.	0.	2.4E-22	0.	0.	0.
4550 4450	1.375+04	0.	0.	1.2E-22	0.	0.	0.
4450 4350	1.655+04	0.	0.	2.9E-22	0.	0.	0.
4350 4250	2.755+04	0.	0.	3.5E-22	0.	0.	0.
4250 4150	4.385+04	0.	0.	1.0E-21	0.	0.	0.
4150 4050	3.385+04	0.	0.	4.2E-21	0.	0.	0.
4050 3950	7.485+04	0.	0.	1.6E-20	0.	0.	0.
3950 3850	6.485+04	0.	0.	6.2E-20	0.	0.	0.
3850 3750	2.685+04	0.	0.	1.6E-19	0.	0.	0.
3750 3650	5.625+04	0.	0.	1.2E-18	0.	0.	0.
3650 3550	2.485+04	0.	0.	3.3E-18	0.	0.	0.
3550 3450	2.605+04	0.	0.	5.8E-18	0.	0.	0.
3450 3350	1.905+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
3350 3250	4.155+04	0.	0.	1.1E-17	0.	0.	0.
3250 3150	8.555+04	0.	0.	3.8E-18	0.	0.	0.
3150 3050	2.395+04	0.	0.	1.4E-18	0.	0.	0.
3050 2950	2.605+04	0.	0.	6.6E-18	0.	0.	0.
2950 2850	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
2850 2750	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
2750 2650	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
2650 2550	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
2550 2450	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
2450 2350	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
2350 2250	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
2250 2150	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
2150 2050	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
2050 1950	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
1950 1850	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
1850 1750	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
1750 1650	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
1650 1550	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
1550 1450	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
1450 1350	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
1350 1250	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
1250 1150	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
1150 1050	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
1050 950	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
950 850	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
850 750	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
750 650	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
650 550	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
550 450	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
450 350	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
350 250	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
250 150	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.
150 50	2.605+04	0.	0.	1.3E-17	0.	0.	0.

Input Table 1. Solar Flux and σ as Functions of Wavelength (Cont.)

$\lambda_1 - \lambda_2$		$F_{\infty}(\lambda)$	O	σ			
				O ₂	O ₃	N ₂	NO
1778	1772	5.13E-01	0.	0.	8.1E-19	0.	0.
1772	1766	6.71E-01	0.	0.	8.2E-19	0.	0.
1766	1760	1.37E+00	0.	0.	8.2E-19	0.	0.
1760	1754	1.07E+00	0.	0.	8.3E-19	0.	0.
1754	1748	1.70E+00	0.	3.7E-19	8.3E-19	0.	0.
1748	1742	1.54E+00	0.	5.9E-19	8.3E-19	0.	0.
1742	1736	1.37E+00	0.	9.5E-19	8.2E-19	0.	0.
1736	1730	9.70E-01	0.	1.2E-18	8.2E-19	0.	0.
1730	1724	7.70E-01	0.	1.9E-18	8.2E-19	0.	0.
1724	1718	5.64E-01	0.	2.5E-18	8.3E-19	0.	0.
1718	1712	4.00E-01	0.	3.4E-18	8.0E-19	0.	0.
1712	1706	2.90E-01	0.	4.7E-18	1.7E-18	0.	0.
1706	1700	2.90E-01	0.	6.0E-18	1.6E-18	0.	0.
1700	1694	3.40E-01	0.	7.3E-18	1.9E-18	0.	0.
1694	1688	3.30E-01	0.	9.5E-18	2.5E-18	0.	0.
1688	1682	2.00E-01	0.	1.3E-17	2.9E-18	0.	0.
1682	1676	1.50E-01	0.	1.1E-17	4.0E-18	0.	0.
1676	1670	1.30E-01	0.	1.2E-17	4.5E-18	0.	0.
1670	1664	1.1E-01	0.	1.3E-17	5.0E-18	0.	0.
1664	1658	9.30E-02	0.	1.5E-17	6.0E-18	0.	0.
1658	1652	7.0E-02	0.	1.5E-17	6.5E-18	0.	0.
1652	1646	1.30E-01	0.	1.4E-17	7.3E-18	0.	0.
1646	1640	4.80E-02	0.	1.3E-17	8.0E-18	0.	0.
1640	1634	6.30E-02	0.	9.0E-18	9.0E-18	0.	0.
1634	1628	1.20E-01	0.	2.1E-18	1.2E-17	0.	0.
1628	1622	4.30E-02	0.	1.4E-18	1.7E-17	0.	0.
1622	1616	7.60E-02	0.	3.0E-18	1.7E-17	0.	0.
1616	1610	6.90E-02	0.	2.9E-18	1.0E-17	0.	0.
1610	1604	1.60E-02	0.	4.3E-19	5.0E-18	0.	0.
1604	1598	5.00E+00	0.	1.0E-20	2.3E-17	0.	2.4E-18
1598	1592	7.63E-02	0.	2.0E-19	0.	1.0E-17	0.
1592	1586	3.80E-02	0.	8.9E-18	0.	7.2E-18	0.
1586	1580	6.67E-02	0.	1.5E-18	0.	2.0E-21	0.
1580	1574	1.20E-02	0.	1.5E-18	0.	1.1E-19	0.
1574	1568	9.25E-02	0.	4.6E-17	0.	8.2E-20	0.
1568	1562	1.63E-02	0.	1.2E-17	0.	3.6E-16	0.
1562	1556	7.10E-03	0.	6.3E-18	0.	5.2E-18	0.
1556	1550	1.00E-03	0.	3.2E-18	0.	1.0E-19	0.
1550	1544	1.30E-01	0.	7.0E-18	0.	5.1E-18	0.
1544	1538	6.00E-02	0.	1.6E-17	0.	1.2E-17	0.
1538	1532	1.50E-02	0.	1.0E-18	0.	1.0E-17	0.
1532	1526	1.49E-02	0.	7.9E-18	0.	2.5E-17	0.
1526	1520	9.00E-02	0.	9.5E-18	0.	2.4E-17	0.
1520	1514	7.43E-02	0.	2.8E-18	0.	2.4E-17	0.
1514	1508	2.30E-02	0.	9.6E-18	0.	2.1E-17	0.
1508	1502	1.64E-01	0.	1.7E-17	0.	1.5E-17	0.
1502	1496	1.43E-01	0.	1.6E-17	0.	1.2E-17	0.
1496	1490	1.50E-01	0.	1.6E-17	0.	1.2E-17	0.
1490	1484	1.74E-01	0.	7.6E-18	0.	1.0E-17	0.
1484	1478	9.82E-02	0.	5.5E-18	0.	7.0E-18	0.
1478	1472	2.87E-01	0.	4.2E-18	0.	5.6E-18	0.
1472	1466	9.31E-02	0.	3.8E-18	0.	4.4E-18	0.
1466	1460	2.27E-02	0.	2.1E-18	0.	2.5E-18	0.
1460	1454	1.66E-02	0.	1.4E-18	0.	1.6E-18	0.
1454	1448	2.35E-02	0.	1.1E-18	0.	1.2E-18	0.
1448	1442	2.93E-02	0.	7.6E-19	0.	8.9E-19	0.
1442	1436	2.93E-02	0.	5.6E-19	0.	6.5E-19	0.
1436	1430	2.40E-02	0.	5.6E-19	0.	5.5E-19	0.
1430	1424	2.00E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1424	1418	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1418	1412	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1412	1406	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1406	1400	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1400	1394	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1394	1388	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1388	1382	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1382	1376	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1376	1370	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1370	1364	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1364	1358	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1358	1352	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1352	1346	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1346	1340	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1340	1334	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1334	1328	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1328	1322	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1322	1316	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1316	1310	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1310	1304	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1304	1298	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1298	1292	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1292	1286	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1286	1280	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1280	1274	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1274	1268	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1268	1262	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1262	1256	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1256	1250	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1250	1244	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1244	1238	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1238	1232	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1232	1226	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1226	1220	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1220	1214	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1214	1208	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1208	1202	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1202	1196	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1196	1190	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1190	1184	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1184	1178	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1178	1172	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1172	1166	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1166	1160	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1160	1154	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1154	1148	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1148	1142	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1142	1136	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1136	1130	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1130	1124	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1124	1118	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1118	1112	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1112	1106	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1106	1100	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1100	1094	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1094	1088	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1088	1082	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1082	1076	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1076	1070	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1070	1064	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1064	1058	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1058	1052	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1052	1046	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1046	1040	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1040	1034	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1034	1028	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1028	1022	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1022	1016	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1016	1010	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1010	1004	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
1004	998	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
998	992	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
992	986	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
986	980	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
980	974	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
974	968	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
968	962	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
962	956	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
956	950	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
950	944	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
944	938	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
938	932	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
932	926	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
926	920	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
920	914	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
914	908	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
908	902	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
902	896	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
896	890	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
890	884	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
884	878	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
878	872	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
872	866	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
866	860	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
860	854	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
854	848	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19	0.
848	842	1.80E-02	0.	1.6E-19	0.	1.8E-19</	

Input Table 2. Density (n) as a Function of Altitude X

X(km)	n(O)	n(O ₂)	n(O ₃)	n(N ₂)	n(NO)	X(km)	n(O)	n(O ₂)	n(O ₃)	n(N ₂)	n(NO)
0.	1.70E+16	5.10E+14	8.00E+11	2.00E+19	0.	200.	4.55E+03	1.92E+04	0.	2.91E+13	0.
5.	3.02E+06	7.0E+10	7.00E+11	1.22E+13	0.	205.	3.63E+03	1.54E+04	0.	2.41E+13	0.
10.	1.0E+05	1.7E+10	9.0E+11	6.2E+12	0.	210.	3.21E+03	1.24E+04	0.	1.90E+13	0.
15.	3.0E+05	1.0E+17	1.0E+12	3.1E+14	0.	215.	2.87E+03	1.0E+04	0.	1.65E+13	0.
20.	1.0E+07	3.9E+17	3.1E+12	1.4E+14	0.	220.	2.57E+03	8.15E+03	0.	1.37E+13	0.
25.	5.0E+07	1.7E+17	4.5E+12	6.7E+17	0.	225.	2.31E+03	6.54E+03	0.	1.15E+13	0.
30.	2.0E+08	7.4E+16	3.1E+12	2.9E+17	0.	230.	2.06E+03	5.2E+03	0.	9.61E+12	0.
35.	3.5E+08	3.5E+16	1.6E+12	1.4E+17	0.	235.	1.84E+03	4.5E+03	0.	8.10E+12	0.
40.	1.5E+09	1.7E+16	6.7E+11	6.5E+16	0.	240.	1.63E+03	3.8E+03	0.	6.78E+12	0.
45.	1.5E+09	8.7E+15	2.1E+11	3.7E+16	0.	245.	1.51E+03	3.1E+03	0.	5.71E+12	0.
50.	9.3E+03	4.6E+15	7.0E+10	1.7E+16	0.	250.	1.39E+03	2.4E+03	0.	4.80E+12	0.
55.	2.4E+17	2.5E+15	2.2E+10	9.5E+15	0.	255.	1.26E+03	2.0E+03	0.	4.06E+12	0.
60.	2.5E+17	1.4E+15	7.0E+09	5.2E+15	1.1E+07	260.	1.14E+03	1.7E+03	0.	3.46E+12	0.
65.	2.4E+17	7.5E+14	2.2E+09	2.8E+15	1.7E+06	265.	1.04E+03	1.4E+03	0.	2.90E+12	0.
70.	2.0E+17	3.6E+14	7.0E+08	1.4E+15	3.1E+05	270.	9.4E+02	1.1E+03	0.	2.40E+12	0.
75.	4.0E+17	1.8E+14	2.5E+08	6.7E+14	5.1E+04	275.	8.4E+02	9.2E+02	0.	2.12E+12	0.
80.	4.2E+17	8.2E+13	3.4E+08	3.1E+14	2.2E+04	280.	7.3E+02	8.1E+02	0.	1.8E+12	0.
85.	1.7E+17	3.5E+13	1.2E+08	1.3E+14	2.0E+03	285.	6.4E+02	6.7E+02	0.	1.5E+12	0.
90.	2.4E+17	1.4E+13	2.7E+07	6.5E+13	3.1E+02	290.	5.9E+02	5.6E+02	0.	1.3E+12	0.
95.	4.3E+17	5.8E+12	4.5E+06	2.2E+13	3.7E+01	295.	5.4E+02	5.1E+02	0.	1.1E+12	0.
100.	4.3E+17	2.1E+12	1.3E+06	9.2E+12	3.8E+01	300.	5.0E+02	4.7E+02	0.	9.5E+11	0.
105.	3.1E+17	7.6E+11	1.5E+05	3.8E+12	4.0E+01	305.	4.6E+02	4.3E+02	0.	8.4E+11	0.
110.	2.1E+17	2.6E+11	1.4E+04	1.6E+12	3.5E+01	310.	4.2E+02	3.9E+02	0.	7.4E+11	0.
115.	1.8E+17	9.6E+10	1.2E+03	7.2E+11	3.5E+01	315.	3.8E+02	3.5E+02	0.	6.4E+11	0.
120.	9.2E+10	4.4E+10	1.5E+02	3.7E+11	3.1E+01	320.	3.4E+02	3.1E+02	0.	5.4E+11	0.
125.	6.3E+10	2.7E+10	0.	2.1E+11	2.9E+01	325.	3.1E+02	2.8E+02	0.	4.5E+11	0.
130.	4.3E+10	1.3E+10	0.	1.3E+11	1.7E+01	330.	2.8E+02	2.5E+02	0.	3.7E+11	0.
135.	3.5E+10	8.5E+09	0.	8.7E+10	1.3E+01	335.	2.5E+02	2.2E+02	0.	3.0E+11	0.
140.	2.3E+10	5.7E+09	0.	6.0E+10	8.0E+01	340.	2.2E+02	1.9E+02	0.	2.4E+11	0.
145.	2.1E+10	7.9E+09	0.	4.2E+10	6.0E+01	345.	2.0E+02	1.7E+02	0.	2.0E+11	0.
150.	1.7E+10	7.5E+09	0.	3.1E+10	6.0E+01	350.	1.8E+02	1.5E+02	0.	1.7E+11	0.
155.	1.4E+10	1.9E+09	0.	2.3E+10	4.3E+01	355.	1.6E+02	1.3E+02	0.	1.4E+11	0.
160.	1.2E+10	1.4E+09	0.	1.7E+10	3.2E+01	360.	1.4E+02	1.1E+02	0.	1.1E+11	0.
165.	1.0E+10	1.0E+09	0.	1.3E+10	2.5E+01	365.	1.2E+02	9.5E+01	0.	9.5E+10	0.
170.	9.0E+09	9.2E+08	0.	1.0E+10	2.0E+01	370.	1.0E+02	8.0E+01	0.	8.0E+10	0.
175.	7.7E+09	6.1E+08	0.	8.4E+09	1.3E+01	375.	9.0E+01	7.0E+01	0.	7.0E+10	0.
180.	6.7E+09	4.9E+08	0.	6.7E+09	1.0E+01	380.	8.0E+01	6.0E+01	0.	6.0E+10	0.
185.	5.7E+09	3.9E+08	0.	5.4E+09	7.0E+00	385.	7.0E+01	5.0E+01	0.	5.0E+10	0.
190.	5.1E+09	3.7E+08	0.	4.7E+09	6.0E+00	390.	6.0E+01	4.0E+01	0.	4.0E+10	0.
195.	4.5E+09	3.0E+08	0.	3.9E+09	5.0E+00	395.	5.0E+01	3.0E+01	0.	3.0E+10	0.
200.	4.0E+09	2.0E+08	0.	3.5E+09	4.0E+00	400.	4.0E+01	2.0E+01	0.	2.0E+10	0.

Output Table 2. Absorption Coefficients as Functions of Wavelength

WAVELENGTH	FLUX	***C,02,03,42,40	ABSORPTION	COEFFICIENT***
7550-7450	.478E+16	0.	0.	.352E-21
7450-7350	.481E+16	0.	0.	.346E-21
7350-7250	.489E+16	0.	0.	.428E-21
7250-7150	.493E+16	0.	0.	.540E-21
7150-7050	.497E+16	0.	0.	.650E-21
7050-6950	.511E+16	0.	0.	.820E-21
6950-6850	.527E+16	0.	0.	.120E-20
6850-6750	.517E+16	0.	0.	.135E-20
6750-6650	.516E+16	0.	0.	.152E-20
6650-6550	.518E+16	0.	0.	.211E-20
6550-6450	.517E+16	0.	0.	.246E-20
6450-6350	.519E+16	0.	0.	.294E-20
6350-6250	.522E+16	0.	0.	.347E-20
6250-6150	.521E+16	0.	0.	.392E-20
6150-6050	.525E+16	0.	0.	.452E-20
6050-5950	.525E+16	0.	0.	.463E-20
5950-5850	.525E+16	0.	0.	.472E-20
5850-5750	.528E+16	0.	0.	.481E-20
5750-5650	.522E+16	0.	0.	.437E-20
5650-5550	.513E+16	0.	0.	.353E-20
5550-5450	.519E+16	0.	0.	.381E-20
5450-5350	.511E+16	0.	0.	.273E-20
5350-5250	.511E+16	0.	0.	.238E-20
5250-5150	.491E+16	0.	0.	.172E-20
5150-5050	.477E+16	0.	0.	.159E-20
5050-4950	.443E+16	0.	0.	.943E-21
4950-4850	.471E+16	0.	0.	.870E-21
4850-4750	.466E+16	0.	0.	.570E-21
4750-4650	.458E+16	0.	0.	.273E-21
4650-4550	.467E+16	0.	0.	.240E-21
4550-4450	.443E+16	0.	0.	.123E-21
4450-4350	.332E+16	0.	0.	.200E-21
4350-4250	.139E+16	0.	0.	.354E-21
4250-4150	.154E+16	0.	0.	.137E-21
4150-4050	.127E+16	0.	0.	.157E-19
4050-3950	.139E+16	0.	0.	.626E-19
3950-3850	.430E+15	0.	0.	.150E-18
3850-3750	.585E+15	0.	0.	.337E-18
3750-3650	.751E+15	0.	0.	.122E-17
3650-3550	.379E+15	0.	0.	.337E-17
3550-3450	.327E+15	0.	0.	.634E-17
3450-3350	.240E+15	0.	0.	.127E-16
3350-3250	.112E+15	0.	0.	.116E-16
3250-3150	.432E+14	0.	0.	.932E-17
3150-3050	.349E+14	0.	0.	.820E-17
3050-2950	.341E+14	0.	0.	.640E-17
2950-2850	.357E+14	0.	0.	.452E-17
2850-2750	.334E+14	0.	0.	.336E-17
2750-2650	.310E+14	0.	0.	.760E-23
2650-2550	.258E+14	0.	0.	.960E-21
2550-2450	.158E+14	0.	0.	.116E-22
2450-2350	.206E+13	0.	0.	.170E-22
2350-2250	.172E+13	0.	0.	.334E-18
2250-2150	.162E+13	0.	0.	.317E-18
2150-2050	.172E+13	0.	0.	.334E-18
2050-1950	.162E+13	0.	0.	.317E-18
1950-1850	.172E+13	0.	0.	.334E-18
1850-1750	.162E+13	0.	0.	.317E-18
1750-1650	.172E+13	0.	0.	.334E-18
1650-1550	.162E+13	0.	0.	.317E-18
1550-1450	.172E+13	0.	0.	.334E-18
1450-1350	.162E+13	0.	0.	.317E-18
1350-1250	.172E+13	0.	0.	.334E-18
1250-1150	.162E+13	0.	0.	.317E-18
1150-1050	.172E+13	0.	0.	.334E-18
1050-950	.162E+13	0.	0.	.317E-18
950-850	.172E+13	0.	0.	.334E-18
850-750	.162E+13	0.	0.	.317E-18
750-650	.172E+13	0.	0.	.334E-18
650-550	.162E+13	0.	0.	.317E-18
550-450	.172E+13	0.	0.	.334E-18
450-350	.162E+13	0.	0.	.317E-18
350-250	.172E+13	0.	0.	.334E-18
250-150	.162E+13	0.	0.	.317E-18
150-50	.172E+13	0.	0.	.334E-18

Output Table 2. Absorption Coefficients as Functions of Wavelength (Cont.)

WAVELENGTH	FLUX	***0.02,03,04,05***	ABSORPTION COEFFICIENTS***
1640-1679	.739E+17	0.	.128E-17 .400E-18 0.
1670-1650	.646E+11	0.	.180E-17 .820E-18 0.
1650-1617	.464E+11	0.	.250E-17 .910E-18 0.
1617-1610	.328E+11	0.	.340E-17 .770E-18 0.
1610-1593	.254E+11	0.	.470E-17 .130E-17 0.
1590-1570	.232E+11	0.	.600E-17 .137E-17 0.
1570-1550	.258E+11	0.	.730E-17 .130E-17 0.
1550-1530	.257E+11	0.	.850E-17 .250E-17 0.
1530-1519	.154E+11	0.	.103E-16 .231E-17 0.
1510-1493	.114E+11	0.	.110E-16 .431E-17 0.
1490-1471	.973E+10	0.	.120E-16 .453E-17 0.
1470-1450	.812E+10	0.	.130E-16 .513E-17 0.
1450-1430	.624E+10	0.	.150E-16 .510E-17 0.
1430-1411	.502E+10	0.	.160E-16 .653E-17 0.
1410-1392	.920E+10	0.	.160E-16 .710E-17 0.
1390-1379	.116E+10	0.	.130E-16 .621E-17 0.
1370-1350	.437E+10	0.	.810E-17 .430E-17 0.
1350-1339	.413E+10	0.	.230E-17 .121E-16 0.
1330-1319	.237E+10	0.	.140E-17 .171E-16 0.
1310-1290	.530E+10	0.	.500E-18 .171E-16 0.
1290-1270	.447E+09	0.	.280E-18 .170E-16 0.
1270-1250	.157E+10	0.	.493E+18 .593E-17 0.
1216-1216	.317E+12	0.	.100E-17 .231E-16 0.
1250-1027	.438E+10	0.	.200E-18 .100E-16 0.
1027- 911	.188E+10	0.	.880E-17 0.
1026-1025	.150E+10	0.	.150E-17 0.
992- 992	.100E+00	0.	.150E-17 0.
977- 977	.447E+10	0.	.900E+17 0.
973- 973	.811E+04	0.	.320E-16 0.
945- 945	.335E+09	0.	.630E-17 0.
945- 945	.318E+09	0.	.320E-17 0.
911- 862	.650E+10	.300E-17	.700E-17 0.
862- 736	.257E+10	.240E-17	.160E-16 0.
796- 732	.130E+10	.130E-17	.220E-16 0.
732- 637	.526E+09	.750E-17	.130E-16 0.
637- 587	.232E+10	.250E-17	.250E-16 0.
580- 469	.202E+10	.180E-17	.240E-16 0.
460- 370	.648E+09	.360E-17	.190E-16 0.
370- 330	.240E+10	.370E-17	.170E-16 0.
330- 243	.230E+10	.420E-17	.160E-16 0.
304- 304	.551E+10	.420E-17	.160E-16 0.
290- 231	.142E+10	.790E-17	.130E-16 0.
231- 205	.874E+09	.650E-17	.100E-16 0.
205- 176	.223E+10	.400E-17	.640E-17 0.
176- 153	.558E+09	.300E-17	.520E-17 0.
153- 129	.130E+09	.210E-17	.420E-17 0.
129- 100	.930E+08	.140E-17	.280E-17 0.
100- 94	.121E+09	.100E-17	.200E-17 0.
90- 80	.111E+09	.760E-18	.150E-17 0.
80- 73	.966E+08	.580E-18	.110E-17 0.
70- 60	.129E+09	.360E-18	.770E-18 0.
60- 59	.861E+08	.290E-18	.910E-18 0.
50- 40	.493E+07	.190E-18	.310E-18 0.
40- 31	.331E+08	.420E-19	.180E-18 0.
31- 23	.138E+09	.600E-19	.990E-19 0.
23- 13	.933E+07	.350E-18	.700E-18 0.
15- 10	.275E+07	.140E-18	.290E-18 0.
10- 9	.134E+06	.960E-19	.110E-18 0.
8- 5	.346E+06	.320E-19	.640E-19 0.
6- 4	0.	.190E-19	.300E-19 0.
4- 2	0.	.430E-20	.860E-20 0.

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